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THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN.

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THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN,

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF ARIZONA.

J. HOWARD WELLS, Editor.

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OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, April 13, 1860.

RUSH OF POLITICIANS TO WASHINGTON—POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.

A day or two passed at Washington, since my last, has compelled me to listen to an amount of political gossip and speculation that can be heard nowhere else in America outside of the federal capital. Democrats from every quarter of the country resort hither—pilgrims to their political Meca—each intent on some hatchet-grinding scheme of his own, or to prevent the sharpening of that useful utensil by somebody else. The friends of the administration, the supporters of Judge Douglas, the [illegible] of Senator Hunter, the partisans of Joe [illegible] of Seymour, Pierce, Wise, *et hoc genus* [illegible] all there, pressing the claims of each, and engineering with an astuteness and pertinacity alike creditable to their ability and their industry. What will be the result it is impossible to say. The truth of the old maxim was never more strikingly brought to mind than now:

The best laid schemes of mice and men
Gang aft a glee.

CANDIDATES BEFORE THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION—THEIR PROSPECTS.

Of the candidates named, probably the Senator from Illinois has the largest number of delegates openly committed or positively instructed in favor of his nomination; but the history of the national conventions of '48, of '52, and of '56, shows how little value is to be attached to the persistent efforts of even a hundred and ten delegates, in solid phalanx, when the inexorable two-thirds rule is insisted upon, before a candidate can be nominated. It is reported that President Buchanan's preferences lean rather to Gen. Lane; and it is not to be denied that he possesses many of the elements for a successful campaign; but like Presidents Pierce and Polk, those elements are more of a negative character. He has none of the statesmanlike powers of the present Executive or of the other aspirants whom I have named, but he is comparatively a fresh nag on the national course; has not been long enough in Congress, or sufficiently prominent to have made many enemies, and has consequently fewer "friends to reward and foes to punish," than any of his competitors. These negative traits make him proportionately strong with the politicians, who are proverbial for keeping in view their own personal interests rather than the interests and ascendency of the Democratic party. But underlying all the schemes of the wire pullers, there is a pervading determination to abide by the nomination at Charleston, whatever it may be, and to support it triumphantly at the polls.

REPUBLICANS DESPAIR OF CONNECTICUT FOR MR. SEWARD.

Notwithstanding the Republicans have carried Connecticut, their orators who have retired from the theatre of their speechifying, by no means conguine that the State can be carried for Mr. Seward. The meagre majority of five hundred by which Governor Buckingham was re-elected, is altogether too small a capital to go into the campaign with in November, with any confidence of success. The great manufacturing interests of Connecticut and Rhode Island demand the ascendency of conservatism in the government, rather than the rampant and fanatical sway of the niggerism and fanaticism of the Republicans.

INCREASE OF JOURNALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In the Merchants Exchange, of this city, is a reading room which is said to be furnished with a larger number of newspapers than any similar establishment in the United States. In conversation with the manager of it, who is thoroughly posted on all matters relating to newspapers, he gave me the following curious facts in reference to the increase of papers in Great Britain. In 1840 there were 472 journals published in the United Kingdom; in 1850 there were only 443, but in 1860 there are 1041. An extraordinary increase, to be attributed to the great reduction of the stamp duty and greatly augmented facilities in the postal department of these papers, 734 are issued in England, 138 in Scotland, 25 in Wales, and 15 in the British Isles.

THE STATE ELECTIONS AN INDICATION OF POPULAR SENTIMENT.

The election of the entire city ticket at Albany, against all the power and patronage of the State administration, is a significant indication of the stride of popular sentiment, taken in connection with other recent victories in other localities. In those States and cities where last year the Republican vote exhibited an increase, the reaction has been equally marked, and there is not at the present moment among well informed Democrats, much doubt but that New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and the entire body of northwestern States, will cast their electoral vote for the nominee of the Charleston Convention, provided, the candidate possesses the requisite personal and political popularity and the platform be made acceptable. Within the past week the sentiment of Southern men has undergone a noticeable modification in reference to a northern candidate, and there are now scarcely any indications of a "bolt." The Rhode Island victory has inspired them with confidence in the conservatism of the party.

GOVERNOR SPRAGUE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Governor Sprague, the new Executive of that State, may well be proud of his success. He is the youngest man ever elected to a governorship in New England, being only about thirty-one years of age. He is a son of Amasa Sprague, who was murdered about seventeen years ago by a man by the name of Gordon, and a nephew of William Sprague, Governor of the State and Senator in Congress. He is largely engaged in manufacturing and is a young man of good abilities. He is the junior member of the well known wealthy firm of A. & W. Sprague, and this is the first time he has ever held an office.

ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS AT ST. JOSEPH—GRAND JUBILEE.

Another stride, and a great one, has this week been made in the time required for intercommunication between the States on the Atlantic and the Pacific. The first messenger of the Overland Pony Express arrived at St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 13th instant, (yesterday,) in ten days from San Francisco, the last hundred miles having been run in eight hours. So highly elated were the people of St. Joseph, that they indulged in a general illumination, a parade, music, fire works, and various other sorts of combustible jollity, usual upon extraordinary occasions. Before 1860 shall have been numbered among the years of the past, the telegraph and expresses will reduce the time to a week, between San Francisco and New York, and a twelve month more will probably reduce it to a day. Speaking of the telegraph reminds me to state that the Commissioner of Patents has granted an extension of the patent of Professor Morse, on the ground that the inventor has not been adequately remunerated for the time, thought and talent, and the expense of the experiments incurred in bringing it to its present state of perfection.

METHODIST CHURCH AND THE NIGGER QUESTION.

The Methodists are at logger heads on the slavery question, with every prospect of extended internal strife and eventual disruption. In the two Annual Conferences now in session, including the churches in New York city, Long Island, and a portion of Connecticut, a fierce contest has arisen in reference to the persons to be elected to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, to be held in May next at Buffalo. The dominant party appear to be resolved to send men of the purest anti slavery stamp, while the minority indignant and active, give indications that they will withdraw from the Church, and perhaps connect themselves with some other denomination. A few of them, to my personal knowledge, are inclined to connect themselves with the Episcopal Church in case "Abo" should be forced down their throats.

THE DIFFICULTY AT WASHINGTON BETWEEN MR. PRYOR AND MR. POTTER.

The topic of the hour is the quarrel between Mr. Pryor and Potter, of the House of Representatives. The facts connected with the challenge are thus stated in a telegraphic dispatch from Washington:

"Mr. Pryor made Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, the bearer of a hostile message to Mr. Potter. After a day's deliberation, Mr. Potter accepted the challenge, naming bowie-knives as the weapons, the duel to be fought in the open air [illegible] rivers. The second of Mr Pryor declined these terms, pronouncing them vulgar and inadmissable; and as Mr. Potter insisted upon them, the correspondence ceased. Col. Lander, the second of Mr. Potter, it may be mentioned, in the exuberance of his desire to make things generally pleasant, offered to fight Mr. Pryor instead of leaving it to his principal—an obliging offer which the antagonistic party had the self-denial to decline. Mr. Potter resumed his seat yesterday. Mr. Pryor was still in Virginia."

The probability is that the difficulty will here end, as the Washington authorities have arrested Mr. Potter and caused him to give a bond of five thousand dollars to keep the peace, and especially not to fight a duel. Mr. Pryor will be arrested and be placed under similiar restrictions.

ARIZONA INTERESTS.

The news received during the past week of your Arizona troubles with the Indians may possibly have the effect to hasten the period when Congress will grant you a territorial government. Your delegate, Mr. Mowry, is indefatigable in his efforts to bring about a consummation so desirable.

METROPOLITAN POLICE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Nothing in this city has again been made the subject of legislation at Albany that revolutionizes the organization of our Municipal Police. This body of men, now numbering an aggregate of two thousand, each receiving a salary of eight hundred dollars a year, has been placed under the government of three Commissioners, who supersede the old board. The Mayors of New York and Brooklyn are counted out and are excluded from the least power over the department. The new Commissioners, Messrs. Bowen, Bergen and Pillsbury, were sworn into office yesterday. Mr. Bowen, who has been a Commissioner ever since the Metropolitan Police has been in existence, was fortunate. He pulled the longest straw and takes the longest term. Mr. Bergen drew a straw of moderate length and takes the middle term, while for Mr. Pillsbury, who so recently resigned the General Superintendency of the Department, there was only a short, stumpy, little straw left, and consequently he takes the shortest term. It is stated by parties much interested in the matter, and who should be well informed, that Deputy Superintendent Carpenter will be appointed General Superintendent. Mr. Carpenter's superior experience in the Department, and his familiarity with the minutia of the management of the force, will doubtless render the duties of the new Commission much less onerous than they would be were a man of limited experience chosen to fill the place.

Secret Service in the Revolution.

Of all the mysteries that occurred in the American Revolution, the employment of Rivington, editor of The Royal Gazette, in the secret service of the American Commander is the most astounding.

Rivington proved faithful to his bargain, and often would intelligence of great importance, gleaned in convival moments at Sir William's or Sir Henry's table, be in the American camp before the convivalists had slept off the effects of their wine.

The business of the secret was so well managed, that even a suspicion never arose as to the medium through which intelligence of vast importance was continually being received in the American camp from the headquarters of the British, and, had suspicions arose, the king's printer would probably have been the last man suspected, for during the whole of his connection with the secret service, The Royal Gazette literally piled abuse of every sort upon the American general and the cause of America.

In 1783 this remarkable mystery was solved. When Washington entered New York as conqueror, on the evacuation by the British forces he said one morning to two of his officers: "Suppose, gentlemen, we walk down to Rivington's bookstore; he is said to be a very pleasant kind of a fellow." Amazed as the officers were at the idea of visiting such a man, they of course prepared to accompany the chief.

When they arrived at the bookstore, Rivington received his visitors with great politness; for he was indeed one of the most elegant gentlemen and best bred men of the age.

Escorting the party into a parlor, he begged the officers to be seated, and then said to the chief:

"Will your excellency do me the honor to step into the adjoining room a moment, that I may show you a list of the agricultural works I am about to order from London, for your special use."

They retired. The locks on the doors of the houses in New York more than threescore years ago were not as good as now. The door of Rivington's private room closed very imperfectly and soon became ajar, when the officers distinctly heard the chinking of two heavy purses of gold as they were successively placed on a table.

The party soon returned from the inner room, when Rivington pressed on his guests a glass of Madeira, which he assured them was a prime article, having imported it himself, and it having received the approbation of Sir Henry and the most distinguished *bon vivants* of the British army.

The visitors now rose to depart. Rivington on taking leave of the chief, whom he escorted to the door, said:

"Your excellency may rely upon my espicial attention being given to the agricultural works, which, on their arrival will be immediately forwarded to Mount Vernon, where I trust they will contribute to your gratification amid the shades of domestic retirement."

Rivington remained for several years in New York after the peace of 1783. It was the general opinion at the time, that if Rivington had been closely pressed on the delicate subject of the secret service, characters of greater caliber might have appeared on the tapis than the king's printer.

Christain graces are like perfumes; the more they are pressed the sweeter they smell. They are like stars that shine brightest in the dark; like trees, the more they are shaken, the deeper root they take, and the more fruit they bear.

Professor [illegible] Journal, is [illegible] eyes, in [illegible] his sch[illegible]

THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN.

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☞ Subscriptions must in all cases be accompanied with the cash. No subscriber's name will be entered upon our books until advance payment has been made.

AGENTS FOR THE ARIZONIAN.

Thos. J. Mastin.....Gila City
C. C. Crane.....San Francisco
Epifanio Aguirra.....Las Cruces
Thomas Bull.....La Mesilla
Chas. H. Merritt.....El Paso
J. B. Dow.....Arizona City

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1860.

The difficulty heretofore existing between J. Howard Wells Esq., editor of this paper, and Col. Edward E. Cross of Tubac, has been amicably adjusted to the satisfaction of the friends of both parties.

The Homestead Bill.

For several years a bill has been pending before Congress, familiarly known as the Homestead Bill, which proposes to grant to every actual settler, on the public lands a title in fee simple to one hundred and sixty acres, and yet, strange as it may appear, it has failed to become a law. The Senator from Tennessee, the Hon. Andrew Johnson, in his persistent efforts in behalf of this important bill, has shown himself a friend of the poor and oppressed. Faithfully has he labored to carry through this measure, promising so much to the growth and prosperity of the Great West, and of such incalculable benefit to the thousands of men who are now eking out a scanty subsistance, and, who, if this law was enacted, would avail themselves at once of the boon, and become hardy pioneers and farmers. From the coming tide of emigration that would set towards this western country, upon its passage, we might look for the extinction of the hords of savage Indians now roaming over portions of the public domain, or their complete subjection at least, which is so much to be desired; and the places now occupied by them, transferred into thrifty farms, settled by an enterprising and industrious population.

Through the opposition of the Senate to the liberal provisions of the original bill, a substitute has been introduced granting a quarter section to the head of every family, upon paying twenty five cents an acre. We regret to see this opposition on the part of Senators, to a measure demanded by the interests of the entire Union, and tending so much to the development and influence of the West. A free homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, would tend to elevate those who accept of the bounty, and should be given to every working man in the country who would cultivate it. Such a measure—as it would distribute wealth among the masses, and thus enrich the whole people—is eminently wise and conservative, and should be the policy of our government; because its safety depends upon their elevation, and their downfall will inevitably follow their depression.

It is the interest of the South to cultivate a cordial understanding with the West, with whom it is united by the strongest ties. The West is interested in Southern expansion and growth, all of which tends to its own prosperity. Instead of treating the West with coldness and neglect, the South should draw closer the ties of amity and good feeling; for upon the West she may confidently rely to repel any assault that may be made by eastern fanaticism, upon her Constitutional rights. Other and strong reasons might be given, why this bill should become a law, but our limits will not allow us at this time to refer to them; but if there were no others than we have mentioned, we think [illegible] cient to justify the [illegible] by the in-

Election Returns.

The election for County officers, held on Monday, the 7th instant, passed off [illegible] in Tucson. F. A. Neville and C. C. Do[illegible], the candidates for Probate Judge and Sh[illegible], received the entire vote cast. For precinct officers, considerable opposition existed, and the several candidates, exerted themselves to the utmost. Juan Elias, for Justice of the Peace, and Jose Veramendi, Constable, were successful in distancing their competitors, and were duly elected. The usual amount of dissipation attending election day was observed, but with [illegible] exception of a knock down or two we [illegible] nothing in the way of fights of importance [illegible]. The returns received from Tubac and [illegible] Calabasas, show an unanimous vote for the location of the county seat at Tucson, also for county and precinct officers. In our next issue we [illegible] be able to give the names of the successful candidates in Dona Ana, La Mesilla and [illegible] Dome counties.

The New Post on the Arivaypa.—On the the 5th instant Lieut. John Cooke, in command of a company of Infantry, passed through Tucson *en route* for the new post to be located on the Arivaypa. Capt. R. S. Ewell and Dr. B. J. D. Irwin, with a small detachment of Dragoons, arrived in town on the 6th and left the same day for the San Pedro. In compliance with general orders, Capt. Ewell will proceed upon his arrival at Arivaypa, to lay off a reservation ten miles square, and select a site for the new post.

Overland Mail Company.—The report published by us last week, taken from the eastern papers, that the Overland Mail Company, since the retirement of Mr. Butterfield from the Presidency, was under the control of Wells Fargo & Co., we are informed is incorrect, the Ohio Stage Company now having entire charge of its management.

PERSONAL.

The sojourn among us for the past week, of Major General Wordsworth, commanding the militia of the Territory, has afforded our citizens an opportunity of expressing that approval of him as a citizen and a man, so universally entertained by all who know him. In his stay in town, every effort has been made to add to the pleasure of his visit; and in addition to the usual attention of our citizens to distinguished strangers, a grand ball has been nightly given in honor of him, which was graced by the *elite*, beauty and fashion of the place. Gen. Wordsworth was on his way to Mesilla, on an official visit to the Governor, and was detained here in consequence of the mail stages from the west all going through with a full complement of passengers.

Col. H. T. Titus, E. H. Titus, O. G. Irwin and George W. Blauvelt, Esqs., were passengers in the Overland stage from the East, that arrived here on the 7th instant.

A Shooting Affray.—On Wednesday night a bold but unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Thomas Smith, an old resident of Tucson, by two Mexicans who have been living here for the past few months. It is supposed, from the fact of their having been seen prowling about throughout the evening, it was their intention to seek an opportunity of waylaying Smith, but not succeeding, about 12 o'clock at night they came where he was seated near a bivouac fire, in company with some soldiers and citizens, when one of them (Manuel Ortiz) fired a navy six-shooter, the ball of which plowed up the ground near Smith's feet. A general firing then commenced, Smith drawing his revolver in self-defense, and succeeded in driving them off after severely wounding Ortiz, who received a ball in his arm. Mr. Smith escaped uninjured.

Indian Depredations.—A gentleman who arrived by the last Overland stage, from the East, reports the following robberies committed by Apache Indians: Near Jacksborough, Texas, a few days prior to the arrival of the stage, sixteen head of horses and mules were stolen. At Eagle Pass the Apaches attacked a train, killing two work oxen and one mule; also driving off a horse and two head of cattle. The herders following the trail, discovered the Indians feeding on the spoils, but made no capture.

FORT FILLMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

Fort Fillmore, May 2 1860.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

On the 28th ultimo, a company of thieving Apaches visited San Augustine Spring, near Fort Fillmore, driving off several head of stock. They were pursued by a detachment of dragoons, under command of Lieut. R. S. C. Lord. The Indians have been more troublesome during the last few weeks in this vicinity, than in years past.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut. Nielton Cogswell, Company E, 8th Infantry, left in the last Overland stage for the East, on recruiting service. The company is now in command of 2d Lieut. Frank, who leaves with it in a few days for Fort Butler, via Fort Stanton. Lieut. R. S. C. Lord with his company is now on his way to Fort Buchannan. Many regrets are expressed, upon the departure of these officers. Lieut. Whistler 3d Infantry, arrived with his company at Fort Fillmore, Monday, the 30th ultimo. They will garrison the post until futher orders. Col. Porter, with several companies of the Rifles, has left Fort Craig for the Comanche country. Col. Fauntelroy is now selecting the site for the new post on the Canadian river.

STEPHENSON SILVER MINE—MAJOR SPRAGUE.

The Stephenson Silver Mine, under the superintendence of Major Sprague, is being rapidly developed. The furnaces are finished, and smelting will commence in a few days. The ore is of increasing richness. Major Sprague has been requested by His Excellency, Gov. L. S. Owings, on the part of the Provisional Government, to quarry a block of ore from the "San Jose" vein, for the Washington Monument. The Governor and his government in prospective, are deservedly popular, in this portion of the Territory.

OUR MESILLA CORRESPONDENCE.

Mesilla, April 24, 1860.

RANGING COMPANIES IN THE FIELD—POPULARITY OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The Governor has authorized Mr. James H. Tivis, of this place, to raise a Ranging company, and has also appointed some three or four others for the same purpose, as provided for in the Constitution of the Provisional Government. Mr. Tivis has commenced recruiting, and will rendezvous at this place on the 20th of May. I think the Governor has made a very good appointment, and it gives general satisfaction in this vicinity, as Mr. Tivis lived at Apache Pass, as Agent of the Overland Mail Company, and is well acquainted with the habits of the thieving Apaches. He also held a commission under General Walker in Nicaragua, and proved himself a good officer. Hon. James A. Lucas, Secretary of the Territory, received per last mail a letter from Hon. Johnson Price, Secretary of State of California, accompanied with several volumes of the decisions of the Supreme Court. Everything goes on smoothly here under the new government, and I am pleased to inform you that all the intelligent Mexicans, with whom I have conversed, are with us. The only thing we regret about the new government is, that it will cause us to lose the Hon. G. H. Oury, who during a residence of six months here, has made many friends; the names of whom are "Legion." No more news at present, but will write as Micawber says, "when something turns up."

The Charleston Convention—Reports and Rumors.

Charleston, (S. C.,) April 23, 1860.

The city is quiet to-night. There is no public speaking at head quarters. The votes of the delegations to-day are regarded as indicating the nomination of Douglas. All the Douglas delegates voted in favor of the Soft Delegation from New York. The Committee on Credentials will report largely in their favor, and also in favor of the Illinois Douglas Delegates. It is believed that the Softs will vote for Douglas. Alabama will demand a slave code, and an effort will be made to ballot for a candidate before the Committee on Platforms reports. The indications are that the Convention will adjourn by Thursday.

Charleston, April 24, 1860.

The National Democratic Convention re-assembled at ten o'clock this morning. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of Senator Caleb Cushing for President, and one Vice President and Secretary for each State in the Union. Those of New York are Erastus Corning, and J. Edward Coop; W. B. Bowie and D. L. Low., Maryland; Thos. Cunningham and F Vansant, Pennsylvania.

The Committee on Permanent Organization also reported an additonal rule, to wit: That in any State in which it has not been provided or directed by its State Convention how its vote may be given, the Convention will recognize the right of each delegate to cast his individual vote.

New York Tribune's Correspondence.

Charleston, April 24, 1860.

All the speakers at the meeting of the Southern delegation last night, were decidedly radical and uncompromising. Nothing short of an extreme platform will satisfy them except a Southern Candidate, and he must be Hunter. Douglas defeat, or a disruption of the Convention, seems inevitable. If a combination can be formed to give him the necessary number, six States would abruptly withdraw, and probably nominate Davis, seconded by Fernando Wood and his followers.

Mr. Dickinson is industriously pressing a few personal supporters. The only point in which he can possibly be considered, is a case of threatened rupture, when the South may tender him as a compromise; besides he has ten votes in the New York delegates and the rest are adverse. Until Mr. Douglas be disposed of, no safe opinion as to the candidate can be formed. Some new men may be sprung on the Convention at a favorable moment, like Mr. Polk. If any is in reserve, Mr. Pearce of Maryland, is suggested by some Douglas men who have resolved to stand by him resolutely and prevent two-thirds for any other candidate, but they cannot hold the Easteen delegates for such a purpose as they anticipate, nor they will fail if the experiment be tried. The present inclination is to nominate first in accordance with usage previous to the Cincinnati Convention, but this is opposed by the Douglas men and the extreme South. New York favors such a policy as is best calculated to harmonize the differences of the New York delegation, because some of their absentees are expected to-night. Mr. Barr was appointed *vice* Church, on the committee to fill their places.

It is now decidedly anti-Douglas. Gen. N. Sanders will be refused a seat, which has significance of the feeling in the delegation. Present signs conspire against the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and rumor says that New York will go for Mr. Hunter, which has dampened the hopes of his friends, who concede an unexpected defection in the South, where he will probably receive seven votes. The combination between New York and the Northwest now contradicted, and the former is waiting [illegible] of uniting the South [illegible]. The South is concentrating on Mr. Hunter. The delegates from South Carolina considered their purpose to vote for Mr. Davis this morning, and agreed on Mr. Hunter. The champions claim Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, half of Maryland, Mississippi, half of Missouri, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia—about 150 votes. Kentucky and Tennessee stand by Guthrie and Johnson. If Kentucky had come here uncommitted, Mr. Breckinridge would have been nominated easily on the second ballot, with admitted support in Pennsylvania New Jersey and New England.

The Pennsylvania delegation did not reach the question of voting as a unit this morning, but had professions of conciliation from Messrs. Wright, Cessus and other Douglas men, who express a willingness to adopt the Cincinnati Platform, and the Dred Scott decision. There are thirty-one for Breckinridge in the delegation. Mr. Wood has brought only forty delegates to be appointed, but is attended by a large body guard of outsiders.

Washington Intelligence.

It is said that the Administration adheres to the possession of San Juan Island, and the response to the proposition of the British government, the latter by this time has been performed.

The awards for mail service in the mail section, were announced to-day, in the presence of a large number of contractors.

The offers are lower than heretofore, owing the fact that the proposals were for bids for performance of the service, without regard the particular modes of conveyance.

The Constitution says the talk about the session in the Cabinet, is entirely and absolutely false, and that the President and Cabinet are and are a unit on the Kansas policy.

It appears from the official statement announced by the Secretary of the Navy to House to-day, that the number of officers men attached to the American squadron have died from the date of the Ashburton to the present time, is eighty, including of an average of five per annum.

About thirty members of the House are prepared to deliver speeches on political subjects. No other business save this will be transacted this week, a working quorum not being able. Toward the adjournment to-day there were not more than half a dozen members present in the hall.